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Kel Dismissed Nixon After a 'Confidence' Loss

By Fred Farris

ON, Nov. 25.—President Nixon tonight fired Interior Secretary J. Hickel because they did not have a relationship of "confidence," the White House announced.

Hickel, who has been mildly critical of Mr. Nixon for failing to show his youth, becomes the first Nixon cabinet official to be dismissed.

Department post will go to Republican National Committee. White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler told reporters. The President gave Mr. Hickel, a former governor of Alaska, the word of his firing at a meeting that started at 10 p.m. EST, half an hour before the announcement of his discharge.

Mr. Nixon will nominate Rep. Morton, a Maryland congressman, early next year to the secretaryship. In the meantime, Mr. Hickel will be replaced by Interior Under-Secretary Fred Russell.

'Arrow Through Heart'

Just last night, in a taped TV interview on CBS, Mr. Hickel said he had no knowledge of any definite plan of the President's to fire him, despite rumors that have circulated for several days. He asserted that if he left the Interior post, it would be "with an arrow through my heart rather than a bullet in the back."

Mr. Ziegler said the President did not see the TV program, and the firing should not be attributed to any one episode.

Rather, he said, "the President feels that the required elements for a good and continued relationship which must exist between the President and his cabinet members simply did not exist in this case."

The White House spokesman continued: "The President feels it is extremely important for the essential elements of mutual confidence to exist between the President and members of the cabinet, and the President felt in this particular case this relationship did not exist."

Answering reporters' questions, Mr. Ziegler said there was no particular instance of a lack of proper management of his department on the part of Secretary Hickel.

Letter Leaked

Mr. Hickel last summer sent the President a personal letter which leaked to the press—urging him to pay attention to the criticism and expressions of disillusionment voiced by many young persons with the administration's policies. He said the President's alienation from the young would be a tragic mistake.

During the recent campaign, Mr. Nixon pointed repeatedly to their behavior with strong words. In recent days, there have been reports that Mr. Hickel and two other cabinet members were likely to be leaving the administration soon. The others are Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy and Agriculture Secretary Clifford

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (WP).—Disclosure of the command-type attempt to free U.S. prisoners in North Vietnam was required to preserve the Defense Department's "credibility," Secretary Melvin R. Laird testified today.

"We were being accused of something we had not done," Mr. Laird told the House Foreign Affairs Committee. "We were accused of sending wave upon wave of attacking planes against the Hanoi-Haiphong area. He said, 'I think it would have created a tremendous problem in the United States' to let those reports stand unchallenged, said Mr. Laird.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP).—Mr. Laird said today that he was not involved in the command-type attempt to free U.S. prisoners in North Vietnam.

When asked about critics of the administration's decision to bomb North Vietnam again, the Vice President said, "It seems to me they pay too much attention to the welfare of enemy forces and not enough attention to our forces' welfare."

Referring to the fears of some that Hanoi might take reprisals against U.S. prisoners for the raid, Mr. Agnew said, "I'm afraid that the way the North Vietnamese are treating our prisoners amounts to a constant retaliation, and I don't think this attempted rescue will make any difference to them."

Of the raid itself, Mr. Agnew said, "Obviously it wasn't successful, as you know, because of faulty intelligence. These ventures are risky at best."

Time May Run Out on Trade Bill Senate Inaction Seen as Block

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (WP).—Chances that the Senate will pass the controversial trade bill have been further reduced by reports that it will not be ready for debate when Congress reconvenes after the Thanksgiving holiday week-end.

Speculation is therefore mounting that not enough time is left before the end of the congressional session to complete the legislation. Even if the Senate does pass the bill, it is likely to approve a version different from that already passed by the House. More time would then be consumed while the differences were ironed out in a Senate-House conference.

Meanwhile, a bipartisan group of 21 senators has formally stated that action on any foreign trade legislation would be unwise in this session of Congress.

The group, led by Republican Jacob Javits (N.Y.) and Democrat Walter Mondale (Minn.), opposes the House version as too protectionist and likely to set off a world trade war.

Among other things, it would impose import quotas on textiles and shoes, provide potential relief against imports for other domestic industries and provide tax relief for U.S. exporters.

The Senate group met yesterday to plan strategy. They were faced with two major alternatives: Support a more liberal White House substitute bill or opt for no measure at all.

In the end, the latter was chosen. The White House proposal was received rather coolly. "In the agreement," made public today, the group of 14 Democrats and 7 Republicans said it is "becoming increasingly clear that such legislation is not possible" before Congress quits for the year close to Christmas.

"It is our sincere belief that a trade barrier bill would cause grave harm to the farmer, would jeopardize employment in many of our most important and significant industries, would impose higher prices on the American consumer, and would do irreparable harm to our foreign policy and to the future of trade negotiations with our major trading partners," the statement said.

The House bill now is in the form of rider to the Social Security bill—which covers pensions, relief for disabled persons and similar welfare payments—now before the Senate Finance Committee. Controversial amendments could further delay its arrival on the Senate floor.

Industrialists from every major European trading nation warned in a joint statement today that a restrictive U.S. trade bill would lead to retaliation. Details on Page 7.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (WP).—because they conflicted with administration claims that the war is winding down and the Vietnamization program is a success.

"It was not my plan to bring this (raid) to the attention of the public necessarily," But the Defense Department, he said, was placed in the position where "a certain problem of credibility could be created for us," so "I did recommend that we go public."

In addition, he said, "when we hit them in the North, if we ever do—I don't want them to think that we hit so softly."

Mr. Laird's testimony shed new light on how and why the administration converted a bold mission that failed into a publicized example of national valor and honor.

Mr. Laird and Secretary of State William F. Rogers joined today in insisting that the unsuccessful raid can have no adverse diplomatic consequences.

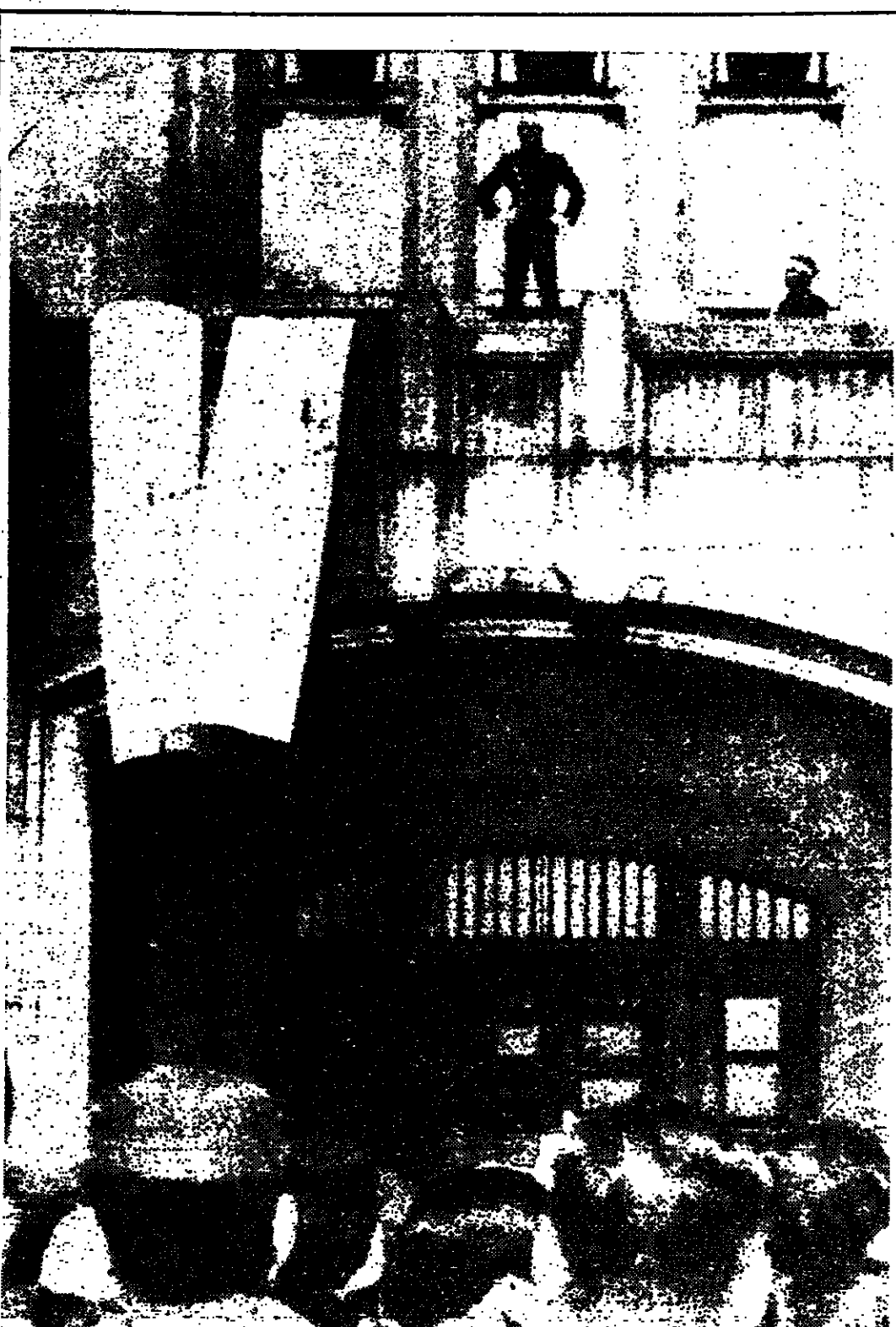
No Harm to Talks Seen

There can be no diplomatic damage to the Vietnam negotiations in Paris, Mr. Rogers maintained, because "the fact of the matter is that no progress has been made in Paris—it is as simple as that."

"If the other side is interested in a settlement," Mr. Rogers told the House committee, "the prospects for peace are good. But I can't tell you what the other side has in mind."

"I don't think it (the raid) will have an effect on the talks one way or another," said Mr. Rogers. "I think the other side will make it look like it will have adverse effects... but I don't believe that for a moment."

Mr. Rogers told committee chairman Thomas E. Morgan, D. Pa., (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



THE LAST HARANGUE—With banners flying and a companion—who also killed himself—listening intently, Yukio Mishima speaks to assembled Japanese troops.

Japanese Author's Dramatic Bid For Rearmament Ends in Hara Kiri

TOKYO, Nov. 25 (AP).—Yukio Mishima, one of Japan's most gifted novelists, committed hara kiri today in a general's office after he and four young followers had raided the office with drawn samurai swords to dramatize his belief that the nation should rearm.

Before plunging a samurai sword into his stomach before the eyes of Lt. Gen. Kenkichi Masuda, commander of the Eastern Army, Mr. Mishima had cried to 2,000 officers and soldiers: "We will take our lives to protect against Japan's constitution which prohibits Japan's rearmament." One of his last phrases was "Tennō heika banzai" (Long live the emperor).

Masakazu Morita, 25, a lieutenant in Mr. Mishima's 80-man militarist society, "Tate No Koi" (The Shield), delivered the coup de grace in approved samurai fashion, decapitating the 45-year-old novelist as he crouched on the floor with the shirt of his self-designed uniform open and blood oozing from his stomach.

One of the extremist university youths who joined Mr. Mishima in forming the private army two years ago, Mr. Morita then seated himself, drew out a short samurai sword and plunged it into his neck. One of the three surviving youths seized a long sword and chopped off Mr. Morita's head.

Mr. Mishima's suicide stunned and bewildered the nation which had regarded his flirtation with rightist militarism as either a passing fad or of little importance.

His reputation as an author, playwright, actor and lecturer overshadowed this phase of his life. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

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Gromyko's Visit Presses Ulbricht On Berlin Policy

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Union's foreign minister, flew into East Berlin today for urgent consultations with Walter Ulbricht in an apparent attempt to coordinate Russian and East German policy on the delicate Berlin problem.

Mr. Gromyko's surprise trip, his second visit to the East German capital within less than four weeks, came at a time of widespread reports among East bloc observers of serious differences between the Soviet Union and East Germany over Communist relations with Bonn.

ADN, the East German press agency, said Mr. Gromyko conferred with Mr. Ulbricht, the Communist leader, and with other leaders, including Premier Willi Stoph and Foreign Minister Otto Winzer. The statement indicated that the Russian official left East Berlin shortly after the meeting.

The report said the talks, conducted in a "cordial and friendly atmosphere," dealt with acute questions "that concern European security and that are of mutual interest to both sides." However, there was no mention of unanimity or agreement having been achieved.

The Russian delegation included Valentin Falin, head of the European desk at the Moscow Foreign Ministry, who played a leading role in drawing up the Moscow non-aggression pact with West Germany last summer. Also present was Ambassador Piotr Abramov, the Russian representative at the current four-power talks on Berlin, now reported in virtual deadlock.

In fact, Mr. Gromyko's visit was fitted in between Monday's ambassadorial round, at which the envoys from the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union found themselves at an impasse, and the opening of German-level talks scheduled for Friday in East Berlin.

At the Big Four session Mr. Abramov declined to offer Russian guarantees for civilian access to this isolated city, arguing that the East Germans had sovereign control over West Berlin's lifelines to the West across the Communist country's territory.

However, despite this hard-line stance, viewed by the West as non-constructive, the Russians are known to be earnestly seeking some measure of progress on Berlin, which they feel they need since the Bonn government has made ratification of the Moscow pact dependent on satisfactory arrangements here.

In these circumstances, the Russians, unwilling to yield openly to the Western powers, have put pressure on East Berlin to open talks with the West Germans on a possible German-level accommodation. They hope they could present such an accord to the allies as an "acceptable settlement" and thus pave the way for their treaty with Bonn to go into force.

The West views this development with concern and has warned Bonn about allied misgivings on yielding to this Russian scheme. The East Germans also are seen to be less than enthusiastic about being forced to reopen talks with the West Germans since they are opposed to rapprochement with West Germany.

Mr. Gromyko is thought to have told them today that the Soviet Union expects some positive results from the Friday meeting. The East Germans, on the other hand, were said to be hoping for a further hardening between East and West which might put off détente in Europe.

Observers said Mr. Ulbricht chose to stay conspicuously away from the current Hungarian party congress at Budapest to show off the rift with the Russians and the other East bloc leaders over ideological questions and above all over the approach toward West Germany.

The official reason given by the East Germans was the 77-year-old veteran Communist's ailing health. But reports that Mr. Ulbricht had suffered a heart attack were dismissed as wrong.

Observers said that the confrontation the East German leader sought to avoid at Budapest was now expected to come to a head at the Warsaw Pact summit, tentatively scheduled for early December by the East bloc leaders present at the Hungarian conference.

becoming a haven for scroungers." In foreign affairs "all too many ideas in this country have been of retreat."

In trade and commerce he had found "a general attitude of apathy and lethargy." Mr. Heath listed some examples of what he called his government's coherent approach to the nation's problems:

In the welfare system, "it is quite deliberately to enable those, or make those, who can afford to pay... to help the poorer in the community."

In overseas affairs, "Britain should abandon restraint and resolve to use her influence in the world" by making plain what British stands for.

In the economic sector, tax cuts will show people they can keep more of what they earn and this should govern their attitude toward jobs and wages.

In industrial relations, the government's projected law will serve to underline the interdependence between labor and management.



Valerian Zorin UPI

Zorin Sees Berlin Pact A Possibility

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 25.—Soviet Ambassador Valerian A. Zorin said today that an agreement improving the Berlin situation was "possible," but would have to take into account the "exigencies" of the East German government.

Mr. Zorin, answering a wide range of questions before the Diplomatic Press Association, gave one of the clearest Soviet statements yet on Berlin and indirectly confirmed that East German demands had so far kept the Big Four from reaching any agreement.

He said that the Big Four had been dealing with the dual question of improving the practical situation of West Berliners and eliminating West's German political ties with West Berlin.

He said the Big Four were in agreement that West Berlin doesn't belong to West Germany. "West Berlin never was and never will be a part of the Federal Republic of Germany," he said.

He brushed aside what has become the heart of the Big Four talks: the precise relationship between Bonn and West Berlin. The Soviet Union is known to be in general agreement that Bonn maintain its economic and cultural ties with West Berlin, but it has been holding out for a break in all political ties, which would mean an end to West German political meetings in West Berlin.

Mr. Zorin indicated Soviet acceptance of what has been called the "umbrella" or "two-tier" system of negotiations whereby the Big Four agree first and then let the two Germanys work out practical details under that agreement. Once (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Nenni Appointed Senator for Life

ROME, Nov. 25 (AP).—President Giuseppe Saragat today named veteran Socialist Pietro Nenni a senator for life.

In appointing Mr. Nenni, now 79, Mr. Saragat said that the Socialist leader "has made his fatherland illustrious" and cited his efforts in the social field.

Mr. Nenni, described as the "old man of Italian Socialism," has twice been foreign minister. He resigned as president of the Italian Socialist party when it split into two factions over his objections in July, 1969.

Pontiff Notes Symbolic Value of Asian Trip

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 25 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI described himself today as an ant who would try to swim through seas of humanity when he visits Asia. He leaves tomorrow morning.

"We are going as Pope," he said, "not as a private excursionist or the protagonist of feasts and ceremonies."

The Pope said that he did not want to be carried away by "fantasy or emotion," but said that he felt the 28,315-mile trip to Asia was a great symbolic event.

The trip, his ninth since becoming Pope in 1963, will take him to East Pakistan, Iran, the Philippines, the U.S.-administered territory of Samoa, Australia, Indonesia, Hong Kong and Ceylon. The main stops are in Manila and Sydney, where he will attend conferences of Roman Catholic bishops of Asia and Oceania.

"We are going as a pastor and a missionary, as a fisher of men, seeking out the people and nations of our globe and our time," the Pope said.

Heath Blasts Welfare Society as 'a Haven for Scroungers'

LONDON, Nov. 25 (AP).—Prime Minister Edward Heath today described Britain's welfare society as "a haven for scroungers," its world role as one of "retreat," its trading and commercial attitudes as "apathetic and lethargic."

The aim of his five-month-old Conservative government, Mr. Heath pledged, is to move away from the "weakness of the past 25 years" toward a coherent and far more effective national performance.

He told a luncheon for newsmen covering Parliament that such a transformation requires a change in "the attitudes and basic ideas of the British people."

"This is the whole purpose of the way we [Conservatives] have been approaching our [national] problems," he said.

Mr. Heath's diagnosis of Britain's ills: In the social sector "our general ideas about the welfare state are often damped on the basis it is

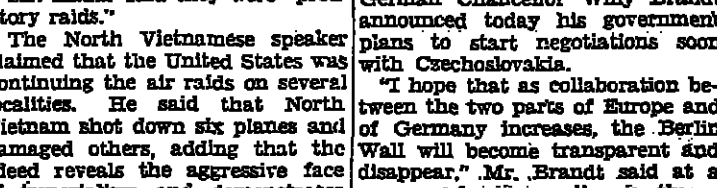
UN Observers Arrive in Guinea

The sources here said three unmarked ships and a tank-landing ship were seen participating in the attack.

The sources said there was apparently only one attack—on Sunday—and not three, as Consakry radio indicated.

The first was the absence of East German leader Walter Ulbricht, whose official explanation of "doctor's orders" failed to convince a number of Communist

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● He brushed aside a question on whether the Soviet Union might one day recognize the Commonwealth Market, indicating that there was

These suppositions are supported by the fact an Air Force officer, Brig. Gen. Leroy J. Manor, was in overall command.

to call off the 93d
talks, scheduled to
day. Both sides ha
the session be held
Dec. 3. But a furt
the Communists cc
place.

The crash involved a single-engine HU-3 Beaver observation plane and a UH-1 Huey helicopter, spokesmen said.

The U.S. command said three Americans aboard the HU-3 and a U.S. adviser aboard the UH-1 were killed. Government spokesmen said nine South Vietnamese soldiers and a pilot aboard the helicopter were killed.

Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann reported to a cabinet meeting on the U.S. raids in North Vietnam and government spokesman Leo Hamon told reporters afterward:

"The government deplores these operations which it deems unlikely to hasten the end of the war or facilitate a negotiated settlement of the war."

A countermeasure sponsored by the United States and 18 other nations, which was approved by a vote of 69 to 30 with 23 abstentions, noted that the sole objective of forces in Korea under the UN flag is to reunite Korea.

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Upon Congress?

Groups Charge Misuse of Funds to Ease Integration

By Jack Rosenthal

STON, Nov. 23 (NYT).—Federal program to ease segregation with money set so far to "a fraud" press, six civil rights groups released a detailed

n-Weapon rd Grows, se Is Told

STON, Nov. 23 (UPI).—rd D. McCarthy, D., today said the gov- still stockpiling arms a full year after Nixon announced that States would dispose of

Carthy said in a House am fully aware that of government turn a year is long enough to begin destroy- ing horrors." McCarthy, who long has tested U.S. development and biological warfare spon, noted that Mr. ov. 23, 1969, announced that States would con- search in the field to immunization.

McCarthy said, "little is changed from a hat while 'the House agency below is sitting is with a business- side... funds totaling billion are allocated for warfare to be used in or even most adminis- tials know or under-

Carthy said that a year on announcement: chemicals are still in Vietnam." Geneva protocol on awaiting ratification. e-spreading agents sit storage bins for

man told the House: have been taken to vast stockpiles of agents which cause fever, anthrax and encephalitis continue at Pine Bluffs—the enal of CBW weapons.

ules Relaxed for Aliens

TON, Nov. 23 (AP).—ron signed an executive rday permitting the from selective service for aliens who have abroad by American in executive manager- al posts and come to States in connection

y, such nonimmigrant id have been liable for and service in the U.S. es after a year's perma- nence in this country. e exempted only with loss of eligibility for ship.



THE WHITE SEASON—Automobiles are stuck in deep snow near Buffalo, N.Y., as a storm dumped two feet of snow on the road but only flurries on the city.

Senate Unit Restores Aid Cut by House

By Felix Belair Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (NYT).—The Senate Appropriations Committee yesterday restored \$555 million cut earlier by the House from foreign aid funds for this fiscal year and sent the \$2.3 billion money bill to the Senate floor for an early vote.

The money for the period ending next June 30 includes \$1.817 billion for various economic assistance programs in developing countries and \$350 million for military aid grants. Both programs

have been operating under a continuing resolution authorizing expenditures at last year's levels. The committee bill is about \$4 million above the level of economic aid requested by the administration.

The panel put back all of the funds cut by the House to grant the \$1.813 billion asked by the administration for economic assistance programs. The Senate panel then added \$4 million to the amount requested for American schools and hospitals abroad. Then it cut \$100,000 from administrative funds asked for the State

Department, leaving the net increase over the administration's overall figure at \$3.9 million for economic assistance.

As reported to the Senate the committee bill was slightly under the \$2.286 billion provided in the authorizing legislation earlier in the session. Of this amount \$1.899 billion was authorized for economic aid and \$350 million for military assistance grants.

The measure on which the Senate committee acted yesterday takes no account of President Nixon's recent supplemental request for \$1.03 billion in military aid. The additional request ultimately would add \$508 million to the military aid items contained in the measure approved yesterday.

The additional \$500 million in military aid for Israel asked by the President was authorized earlier by both legislative bodies in approving the military procurement bill. The money earmarked for Israel would be in the form of loans to be repaid in dollars.

Included in the economic aid funds approved yesterday were \$570 million for development loans outside Latin America; \$396.8 million for technical assistance; \$337 million for loans through the Alliance for Progress with Latin American countries; and \$414.6 million for so-called supporting assistance to countries maintaining larger military establishments than they can finance on their own.

Veto Challenged

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP).—The House passed yesterday a \$17.7 billion appropriations bill as a replacement for an \$18 billion version that President Nixon vetoed on the ground that it was too big.

A 375-10 roll call vote sent the measure to the Senate. The bill finances the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Veterans Administration and a score of independent agencies for the fiscal year ending next June 30.

Its total, \$241 million more than Mr. Nixon requested, is \$783 million more than the same agencies were given last year. The President vetoed the original \$18 billion measure in August as representing "the kind of big spending that would drive up prices or demand higher taxes."

No Link to Human Cancer Yet

U.S. Doctor Creates Immunity To Leukemia in Guinea Pigs

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (UPI).—The first successful vaccination of experimental animals against cancer was disclosed yesterday by the American Cancer Society. It strengthened scientific hope that some day vaccination can be used for preventing the disease in humans.

The animals were guinea pigs and the cancer was a leukemia, or blood cancer, specific to a particular guinea pig strain. The vaccination was accomplished by Dr. Ludwik Gross, known in cancer science for his discovery, in 1951, of a virus which causes leukemia in mice.

The guinea pig leukemia is invariably fatal to its victims. Dr. Gross, in his laboratory at the local Veterans Administration hospital, ground up virus-containing tissues of guinea pigs the leukemia had killed.

He injected tiny bits of this soup under the skin of healthy guinea pigs of the strain which is highly susceptible to the disease. In approximately half of the animals, a small tumor appeared at the site of injection which soon withered away and disappeared.

All Immune

They were then injected with massive doses of leukemia cells, under the skin, into muscles and even into the abdominal cavity. Nothing happened. The animals were immune. Dr. Gross and his

associates repeated the experiment with the same result. Unvaccinated animals given the same injections all succumbed to leukemia.

Both Dr. Gross and the cancer society emphasized that the feat has no present application to human cancers, and for a compelling reason—there is no proof that any human cancer is caused by a virus and, to immunize, there must be an immunizing agent, such as a virus.

But Dr. Gross found his results "encouraging" because they prove that "active, specific immunity can be induced."

Meanwhile, the scientific search for viruses involved in human cancer goes on. Viruses are now known to cause leukemia in fow and cats, in addition to mice.

Scientific efforts to vaccinate those animals reliably against their specific leukemia viruses have been unsuccessful.

Dr. Gross published his findings in the European technical journal, *Acta Haematologica*. He has been working with animal cancer viruses for 20 years.

Greek-Albanian Phones

ATHENS, Nov. 23 (AP).—Greece today opened telephone and cable communications with its pro-Chinese, Communist neighbor, Albania. The two nations have had no diplomatic ties since World War II.

Sweden Expels U.S. Deserter Imprisoned on Drug Charge

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 23 (UPI).—Sweden today expelled an American Vietnam deserter, sentenced for drug trafficking, in a move which signaled a tougher policy against the approximately 400 American war protesters living in this country.

Government officials said that the expulsion of Joseph Parra, 21, of Freeport, Texas, was only the beginning. At least a dozen other GIs now serving sentences in Swedish jails for drug crimes will follow him when they are released.

Several dozen other Americans, who have been charged or are under investigation in connection with drug smuggling and drug peddling, also run the risk of being sent back to the United States if sentenced to jail, the officials said.

Premier Olof Palme's get-tough policy against the deserters and draft dodgers was well timed. In recent months, Sweden has gradually lost whatever sympathy they had for the exiles because of the drug cases.

Parra, who was serving in Vietnam when he defected and fled to Sweden by way of Japan two years ago, was sentenced last year to 21 months in prison for smuggling LSD and other drugs from Denmark to Sweden and then selling them here.

The court also ordered him expelled when he had served his sentence. He appealed to the government three times to lift the expulsion order but was turned down despite noisy protests.

The militant American Deserters Committee mustered several hundred Americans and Swedish supporters for a protest demonstration after the government refused to rescind the order on Nov. 13.

The Swedish Communist party protested and a group of 23 Americans began a hunger strike Sunday in an attempt to force the government to change the ruling.

But this morning a patrol car was waiting outside Norrtälje pri-



Joseph Parra, aboard plane in Stockholm prior to departure for New York.

son, north of Stockholm, when Parra was released after serving two thirds of his term.

He was driven to Stockholm's Arlanda airport and swiftly put aboard a flight for New York. More than 50 armed officers ringed the aircraft. There were no demonstrations or incidents.

Parra himself refused to talk to newsmen. "It's kind of tough to get out of jail this morning. I fly across the Atlantic and get picked up again on the other side," he told one of the officers who took him aboard the Pan Am flight.

He left his Swedish wife, Sonja Lundstrom, behind. He married her in prison earlier this month apparently in the hope that this would help his case.

Military police took Parra into custody upon his arrival in New York. He nearly eluded the policemen at the airport but was arrested in the customs area. Mrs. Parra was not told of her husband's expulsion until his plane had left.

'37 Treaty Saves Briton From U.S. Military Service

SAN JOSE, Calif., Nov. 23 (AP).—A 53-year-old treaty between Britain and the United States has saved a young London banker from induction into the U.S. Army.

District Court Judge Robert F. Peckham signed a temporary restraining order Monday and ordered the government to appear Dec. 4 to show cause why it should not be made permanent.

The Londoner, Michael L. Buneman, 25, was born in Berkeley, Calif., of British parents, who took him back to England when he was two months old. He has lived there ever since except for a five-week visit to California in 1963.

During the visit he had his 18th birthday and had to register for Selective Service.

Ordered to report for induction next Wednesday, Mr. Buneman engaged San Jose attorney Jerry Berg, who dug up the 1937 treaty stating:

"A person possessing two or more nationalities who habitually resides in one of the countries whose nationality he possesses and who is, in fact, most closely connected with that country, shall be exempt from all military obligation in the other country or countries."

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and's Edo de Waart: emporary Man of Music

By Jules B. Farber

RDAM.—Edo de Waart is one of the most colorful of today's symphony conductors. He is a young man with a communicative personality and a compelling stage presence. He has bridged the gap between the audience and the orchestra he leads.

Frank Zappa, the Mothers of Invention, told the Musical Express better watch out. I just met in Holland. He has a nage-sart of cross ul McCartney and a He's a 29-year tra conductor, but it big pretty soon. I had only once when he said ad discussed doing a new pop opera, which we see like it happening in a why he should think anybody's idol is

he becomes a pop the conductor is ally with where he's classical music now in his fourth ermanent conductor rdam Philharmonic his first as conduc Netherlands Opera, lather sings in the fourth as artistic of the Netherlands uble; and he guest me of the world's tras regularly.

was 23. De Waart with one of the six wards in the Midy-ucting competition. r got \$3,500 and chosen by Leonard become his assis- he New York Phil- De Waart was one

hated it, there is verstatement, but I it. I had almost, no role in the music making. Don't I was very active until then and sud- this precious prize ed over my head.

"Before going over, I was principal oboist with the Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra, played first oboe with the Netherlands Wind Ensemble, played in the Amlos Wind Quartet and was studying conducting at the Amsterdam Music Lyceum."

"Perhaps I conducted a total of five hours during my season there," he said. "Once I took over half a concert for Bernstein on four days' notice and went on stage without having a rehearsal with the orchestra. I also conducted 'Pictures for an Exhibition' in the young people's concert series on television—for eight minutes! But, generally, I was just watching the master and getting frustrated."

"Two good things did come out of the New York stint for De Waart. During a Christmas holiday in Holland, he was offered a post with the Rotterdam Philharmonic when he completed his Manhattan and Amsterdam obligations. And George Szell, who had seen him filling in unofficially as assistant conductor earlier with the Concertgebouw Orchestra in Amsterdam, met De Waart again in New York and invited him to 'come observe us at work.' In 1967, the Dutchman lived in Cleveland and felt then, and still does, that the late George Szell's orchestra is the best in the United States."

De Waart has played the piano since he was 8, the oboe since he was 13 and took up the cello at 19 in the conservatory—but I was too old to start a string instrument. That's why it's under the piano. I only play the piano now. I lost the feeling in my mouth for the oboe with the essential 'embouchure' or mouth muscles needed. I wanted to conduct so badly that right after the Mikropoulos prize I gave it up."

De Waart has been called the "Mozart in blue jeans" because of his high-spirited training-camp sessions with the 15-man Netherlands Wind Ensemble. Shorts and bare chests are de rigueur. Rehearsals



Edo de Waart: Sometimes called "Mozart in blue jeans."

are broken for go-carting, bike racing and horsing around—all of which help them communicate, "something very rare in most orchestras," according to De Waart.

De Waart lives in a modern Amsterdam apartment with his second wife, Rick, an actress with the Netherlands Comedy.

His children, by the first marriage—Marjolyn, 5 and Boris, 4—often come spend a night and play with De Waart's room-sized toy train complex. The conductor is also a fan of Chaplin movies and comic strips. "I guess these are all things I missed out on sometime in growing up," he said.

Art in Rome: Exhibitions by Three Woman Painters

By Edith Schloss

ROME.—Carmengloria Morales is a serious young painter. Her hard-edge diptychs are grave and gay. They are quite different from other paintings in the same style in that they have intelligence, bracing freshness and lyricism. The overall painted surface of one canvas is pierced from the side or from above by a wedge of one or several other colors; this is hung right next to another canvas of the same size, which is bare. The rough surface of one enhances the painted one of the other and vice versa, so that together they form one harmonic whole.

Sometimes the plain canvas of the pair happens to be painted all one color. The elongated triangles which come in are never too sharp. All color rings

true, is bright and positive. The large diptychs are courageous and beautiful: smaller horizontal couples of paintings are incisive too. Morales, in this, her first one-man show in Rome, is poised and clear-eyed. She promises much and has none of the muddle-headedness or slickness unfortunately so common among her peers. Hers is one of the most alive exhibitions seen this season.

Another woman artist, Titina Maselli, is a veteran. She wields a wide, fast brush over large canvases in the best abstract-expressionist pop-art tradition. She has always been drawn to the multiple aspects of modern society as it rushes past in time and space. First, it was enormous trucks and their drivers, ball players and boxers—speeding by or playing against scaling folds, parking lots, mammoth

PARIS

From Beaded Bags to a Plush Boutique

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Designer Loris Azzaro is a classic rags-to-riches story. A young Tunisian teacher who came to Paris virtually penniless eight years ago, he is opening a plush boutique with a window lined in black mink, this week at 66 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré.

His elegant fashion establishment has black marble stairs, walls solidly mirrored in prisms and a Vaszary-designed cream-and-white fabric ceiling. Mr. Azzaro, who started in the fashion world with beaded bags, looks and sometimes sounds like a poet. His place rumbles with noise, orders, counterorders and a friendly confusion one usually associates with a Jewish wedding—but the man is sharp, perfectly organized and has square, small-town fashion ideas which he claims have been his key to success.

"I want to make women beautiful," he states simply.

Although he doesn't want to be a fashion authority for the world, Mr. Azzaro has scored a number of fashion points. He early sensed the trend towards naked fashions and started as

far back as 1964 with pearl trellices that girls could wear over nothing—or almost nothing. He also promoted Christmas tree styles, using miles of gold chains and tons of joyful sequins with lots of flesh in between.

His clothes have such plain, pointed sex-appeal that Mr. Azzaro has also become the favorite coupurier, so to speak, of the Crazy Horse Saloon. His list of customers includes Yvonne Lital, Nathalie Delon, Romy Schneider, Brigitte Bardot, Michèle Morgan, Cappy Bedrutt and Gloria Guinness, pillar of the best-dressed list.

Mr. Azzaro's clothes always have a faintly odalisque flavor another break since the Orient has been one of the major trends in Paris couture. "I've been marked by my childhood," he said, pointing out that he often goes back to the Tunisian souls for inspiration.

This season, however, he is sobering up and dropping the flashy, crystal chandelier fashions for a more subtle approach. The new collection, made of soft and sexy silk jerseys, is a modern if nostalgic adaptation of the 30s, definitely influenced by the film "The Damned."

Designer Loris Azzaro of Tunisia has a classical success story behind him.



Chazot.

Fluid and cut on the bias, they qualify as ramp dresses. With boutiques in Saint Tropez, Rome and soon Milan, an \$80,000 monthly turnover, 1,200 retail outlets and a Rolls-Royce, Mr. Azzaro happily maintains that women are beautiful jewels that only need the right cases.

Mr. and Mrs. Sargent Shriver will attend the Dec. 8 gala dress rehearsal of "Libres Sont les Papillons" at the Théâtre Montparnasse-Gaston Baty. When the curtain goes up, producer, cast and audience will be playing and paying for a special purpose—the well-being of mentally retarded children in France.

This will be the Shriver's first visit to France since Mr. Shriver was ambassador here. Mrs. Shriver has always had an active interest in handicapped children and, when she was living in France, used to teach every Monday morning in a Jouy-en-Josas school. She has rallied to her cause the Begum Aga Khan, Mrs. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the Baronne Guy de Rothschild, Mrs. Francis Fabre,

the Comtesse Hubert d'Ornano, Mrs. Bernard Lanvin, Bettina and dancer Jacques Chazot, who teaches a class of handicapped children.

"Libres Sont les Papillons" is the French adaptation of the Broadway hit play "Butterflies Are Free," by Leonard Gershe. Tickets range from 50 to 200 francs (about \$9 to about \$36) and are available at the Association des Volontaires Franco-Américains, 58 bis Rue La Boétie, Paris.

Les Champs, a new arcade with 20 shops at 84 Avenue des Champs-Élysées, will be inaugurated this evening by Jacques Baume, French minister in charge of public relations. Jean Gabin, Simone Signoret, Alain Delon, Geraldine Chaplin and Charles Bronson will be there and so will some of the single seamstresses from the Paris fashion houses. Today is Saint Catherine's Day—and she being the patron saint of single women over 25, naturally the Cathedrines, who wear special hats on their day, have been invited as well.

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Apologia for Thanksgiving

The Pilgrims gave solemn thanks—and set a precedent for America's annual feast—for mere survival. They had coped with a harsh environment, and were grateful. Today their descendants, and the descendants of some millions of others who came to the United States at various times, still cope with their environment, but seem more inclined to complain about it.

Indeed, in this age of rising expectations, gratitude has been polluted, along with the crisp, clean air that greeted the Pilgrims and the clear New England streams they knew. Not individual gratitude to individuals, perhaps, but gratitude such as the Pilgrims expressed to their God, and which even a rationalist may offer to the nature of things, when he has experienced a good or seen an evil averted.

The concept of the world as a vale of tears through which the virtuous travel painfully, beset by perils, to some eternal reward would naturally induce thanksgiving for even small mercies here below. When the world itself seems a potential paradise, which falls short of its possibilities only because of malign or stupid human institutions, disappointment

over what might be, but is not, supplants gratitude for the good there is.

To the idealistic absolutist, Thanksgiving Day may be deemed some grim irony, or ranked with religion in general as an opiate for the masses. The divinity of discontent is a wide-reigning deity. But surely there is room in the calendar for a day during which discontent abdicates: when change for the better, however incomplete or slow, is welcomed; when the multitude of small, good things that all humans know is properly acknowledged.

There are very many—devout, fortunate, or simply realistic—who will see no reason to apologize for observing a day of gratitude. There are others who, by any standard of accounting, have pitifully little to be grateful for. The saddest figure on Thanksgiving Day, however, is he or she who rejects thankfulness for what mercies exist, because there are wrongs, as well. It is good to strive for perfection in a very imperfect world; it is good to struggle against evil and to feel another's troubles as one's own. But on one day of the year it is certainly good therapy—if not common decency—to take stock of the good there is in the world, and be thankful.

The Son Tay Mission

It was a daring mission, all right, and not enough can be said in appreciation of the courage and the competence of the band of volunteers who plunged into the camp at Son Tay in a futile effort to free an undetermined number of American prisoners of war. There can never be enough said, either, about the agony of the POWs and their relatives, for they live in a cruel limbo which touches the sensitivities of decent and responsible people everywhere. The problem rightly torments the Nixon administration, as it tormented the Johnson administration, so that the impulse to try to do something to relieve this agony is understandable. Contrary to a statement by Secretary Laird, the raid at Son Tay may not even be the first attempt that failed. It is, however, the first attempt to turn a failure into an attribute, to argue that such a fiasco somehow demonstrates at last that the country cares about its prisoners, and to suggest that there is something unique about this administration's concern.

"Back in March of 1969, shortly after I became secretary of defense, the administration initiated a program of going public on the prisoner of war matter," Secretary Laird said in his Monday press conference, and later he argued before Congress that the Son Tay mission "shows that the people in this country do care about the prisoners of war..."

Well, there are several things to be said about this, and the first is, of course, that the Nixon administration has nothing—and perhaps somewhat less than nothing—to show for its display of concern. "If there had been prisoners in the compound at Son Tay they would be free men today," Mr. Laird declares, but there were not even any prisoners in the compound on Nov. 20, by the administration's own acknowledgement, when the President gave his go-ahead for the raid. That being the quality of the intelligence upon which the President was acting, it is difficult to accept with any confidence the estimates of the administration about any other aspects of the operation. It was, by everyone's agreement, a high-risk affair, to the credit of those who carried it out. But you have to ask yourself what sort of concern we are showing for our prisoners when we sweep them up in so chancy a mission, what sort of cure for dying in a prison camp you are offering, when you propose to involve enfeebled POWs in a shoot-out at close quarters and to pack them into helicopters and fly them out across enemy-occupied territory in the dark of night.

You have to wonder, then, not just what was gained by failure, in terms of a show of

concern, but what would have been gained if the prisoners had been there and had been successfully freed. Any man freed, it can be argued, is a plus. But a military operation must be measured in terms of risk and while we do not know how many might have been freed at the most, because the administration won't answer that question, we do know that the lot of the great majority that would still be in captivity would hardly be improved. And now, of course, we must confront the almost certain prospect that the lot of all our POWs is going, if anything, to deteriorate; some are sick and all are doubtless weak and underfed; six, we are told, have died in recent weeks. The chances of reprisals aside, they will surely be moved around more frequently, subjected to stricter security, perhaps treated even more harshly than they have been.

So the administration can make such arguments as it wishes about the odds, and the risks, and the rightness of the chances taken. They will be judged, as they have judged others, on results. And the result of the Son Tay affair does nothing for the prospects of liberating our captured men. It precludes, one would suppose, further rescue attempts. It can hardly enhance the prospects of a negotiated release, for what this says to Hanoi, less than two months after the President's much touted offer to bargain for an exchange of prisoners, is that we have lost all faith in bargaining.

So what are we to make of it? It is easy to condemn the failure of a risky mission, or even to ask whether success would have justified the risk. For our part, it would not have. But in fairness, it seems to us quite conceivable that the prisoners and their wives, in their dreadful desperation, might well see it otherwise. There is some evidence of this, not only in the support of the attempt which has been voiced already by some prisoners' wives, but in the state of mind of the prisoners as it has been described to government officials by the handful who have been released. It is not easy to put yourself in the place of men of action now cruelly confined to an open-ended imprisonment and to know how they would weigh a risk which other men might find unacceptable.

In any case, the mission failed. And so we are back at square one, or worse, and there is no convincing way for the President or secretary of defense to justify their judgment or rationalize the results. By "going public on the prisoner of war matter" they have dramatized a terrible dilemma—and left it more than ever unresolved.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The UN Responds

The Security Council has responded sensibly to President Sekou Touré's call for a United Nations force to repulse an allegedly Portuguese-supported invasion of Guinea. It has decided to send an investigatory mission. If Portuguese participation is disproved, it will be difficult to exclude the possibility that President Sekou Touré is dis-

smissing as an imperialist invasion an attempted revolt against himself. There is plenty of discontent in Guinea. Sekou Touré does not trust his own army. His party is strong and there is no serious tribal problem. But Guinea has languished since it cut its ties with France, notwithstanding extensive World Bank investment (and some from Britain).

—From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 25, 1895

ST. PETERSBURG—For some time past all the streets of this city have been dotted with small carts filled with distilled water. Significant sign! People began to talk about cholera. Then came statistics published daily of deaths from illnesses "resembling" cholera. This morning, an official doctor said: "As far as we know there is no Asiatic cholera here. At this time of the year there is always an outbreak of stomachic illness."

Fifty Years Ago

November 25, 1920

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Mr. Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, announces that the last of the conscientious objectors has been freed from military prison. Several thousands of these men were in prison, most at Fort Leavenworth, and have been released periodically. Much criticism of the Department was made by World War veterans when these men, who refused military duty, were let out of prison with honorable discharges and full pay for the time they were there.



The Winner.

Time Out on the Campus

By James Reston

HAVERFORD Pa.—On the campuses of the United States these days, politics seem to be in a slump and pretty girls have made a remarkable comeback. The post-election mood seems comparatively calm, serious and personal after the spectacular mass rumbles of last spring.

Maybe this is deceptive—another Cambodia or Kent State crisis might produce the same explosion of student emotion—but for now the temperature has dropped and most students seem to have turned away from group action and political involvement toward more personal introspection, private relationships and even more serious academic work.

Last month at the University of North Carolina, the editor of the university daily was explaining that students had looked over the edge of the precipice last spring and didn't like what they saw. Now, he felt, they wanted to use more time on the joys of personal friendship, personal development and the more amiable pleasures of being young. Here at Haverford College, one finds the same emphasis on personal concerns. Last spring almost the entire Haverford student body went to Washington to protest against the Cambodian invasion and the Kent State shootings, but there was comparatively little political action by the student body in the November elections, and the faculty members here testify that their students are giving far more time to their studies and doing far better work than last semester.

Hersey's Report

In his last book, "Letter to the Alumni," John Hersey sums up his experiences as master of Pierson College at Yale with a warning against "the generalizing fallacy." It is not only inaccurate, he says, "but positively harmful to lump the various student types together, the revolutionaries, the activists... the individualists, the constitutionalists, the conservatives, the reactionaries, the anti-socials, the apathetics, the hippies and Yuppies, joiners and doers, druggies and drunks, women's libbers and feminist flirts, gay boys and sexist men, grinds and goof-offs... gentle souls and thoughtful loners, and givers and takers and breakers and makers—all under the heading of a unitary concept 'student' or arrogant troublemaker, or for that matter, beautiful youth."

He goes on: "Unless we do distinguish, we who are older, we may come to pass the paradox of the generalizing fallacy: all this diversity may very well be polarized by an older generation that refuses to see things as they are into a unity of youth that simply won't stand leaving things as they are."

Still, some generalizing is unavoidable—Hersey does it himself—if we are to spot any trends at all in the universities. There is clearly more sensible communication between students and faculty now than in some time. The administrators, particularly in the big universities, are less harassed by student demonstrations and far better prepared to handle them when they come.

The blacks seem to be even more isolated by their own choice from the rest of the student body, but the movement toward coeducation proceeds in places like Haverford and Yale, which may account in part for the more personal civil mood of today.

One has the impression that there is not only a decline in political emotion, but even in political activism—that a surprising number of university students who participated in last spring's demonstra-

tions didn't even bother to vote in the November elections, and have not been reading much about the central political problems since the election.

Oddly, there seems to be little appreciation among the students of the immense complexity of trying to govern a country that is growing by more than two million a year, trying to cut back overseas commitments without isolation, struggling to handle inflation without unemployment and figuring out how to end disorder without repression.

Somewhat the students seem more interested in the personalities than in the problems of American politics. They seldom express any allegiance to either major political party, have very little to say about any of the Democratic party's presidential candidates, but say a great deal about President Nixon and

Vice-President Agnew, most of it critical and some of it unpublishable.

In short, for the moment, a lot of them still seem to be saying that national politics is not very relevant to their lives, but they are muttering about it rather than shaking their fists and spilling for physical confrontations, as they were last spring.

All the noise and argument of last year about whether a university should be "involved" in the affairs of the world or "detached" seems to have settled down to the common-sense conclusion that it must be both, but the emphasis now is a little more on detachment. The withdrawal from large groups and more physical action into smaller groups, personal relationships, personal education and personal development.

Jolly Red Giant

By Henry Giniger

Communist party remains the biggest and best organized opposition force in France. But as Mr. Marchais explained to the audience on Monday, the party cannot gain power by itself. Hence its insistence on "the union of all the forces of left."

With the exception of alliances of a circumstantial nature, non-Communist forces have always been mistrustful of the Communists. Of all the Communist groups operating in Western nations, the French party has had the reputation of being the most Stalinist, the most closely tied to Moscow, the most intolerant of opposition and criticism and, in the end, the greatest danger to democracy.

Mollet's View

Guy Mollet, the former Socialist leader, once described the Communists as being "not to the left but to the East" and in many minds the image has remained valid.

Gaston Flisoular, a member of the Politburo, acknowledged to a visitor that these criticisms had been prevalent in the past.

"Now," he said, "we are ready to discuss anything. It is not just a mask we are putting on for the circumstances or a maneuver. We have rejected the thesis of one-party rule. Once in power, we are ready to tolerate minorities within the framework of existing laws."

In the stark modernism of the Nanterre Theater, built by the Communist municipality, Mr. Marchais faced a largely Communist audience with some representation from other leftists. Everybody was polite and reasonable even on points where divergences exist.

Anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union and Poland? There are laws against it in both countries. Mr. Marchais said. If anti-Semitism showed itself it was the result of individual initiative.

The labor unions as Communist transmission belts? The party rejected Stalin's thesis on this long ago. Each mass organization has its specific character. Communists are in a minority in the membership of the General Confederation of Labor, he said. He did not dwell on the leadership, which has long had a Communist as secretary-general.

Communist approval of De Gaulle's name for the Place de l'Etoile? Mr. Marchais asserted that the Communists were against a personality cult and had voted against De Gaulle. But the Communists felt like everyone else that tribute was due the general for his wartime services.

Grechko's Ascendancy

The Marshal Plan

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—The two previous reports in this space have been exclusive excerpts from the testimony of Gen. Jan Sejna, the highest ranking military defector to leave the Soviet bloc since the second World War. It remains to examine the meaning of the testimony of this Czechoslovakian insider of President Novotny's time.

The key point in the testimony can be summarized briefly. The Soviet Union's professional military leaders in effect defied the civilian party bosses of the theoretically ruling Soviet Presidium in 1967. This was in order to force Marshal Andrei A. Grechko's appointment as defense minister.

Concerning this testimony, one must begin by saying that there is a wide division among the ablest students of Soviet affairs. The facts, as facts, are not directly challenged. Quite independently, highly reliable intelligence sources produced the gist of these facts long before General Sejna's defection in 1968.

Among the Kremlinologists, however, there is still a three-way split. The older men cannot quite forget that in Stalin's time, when their views were, fanned, generals and marshals were slaves like everyone else. In the younger group there are also the obstinate believers in eventual "liberalization" of Soviet society. And finally there are those who take the facts for what they are—and for what they seem to mean.

View of Dijas

Some years ago, the ablest Communist prophet of the Communist future, Milovan Djilas, made an ugly reconciliation of the two last views. He said that the Communist party—symbolized by the ruling Presidium that the marshals defied—was already obsolete. And he added that the forces demanding "liberalization" would end by making so much trouble that the Soviet military leaders would take over.

The Djilas estimate of the effectiveness of the advocates of "liberalization" is strongly challenged by the best single study of life in the Soviet Union today. In her very great book, *Nadezhda Mandelstam* writes solely of the past. The lesser but still brilliant anonymous author of "Message From Moscow" writes of the present, however, and from the viewpoint of the Soviet "liberalizers." He says that the "liberalizers" have not got a tinker's chance in Hell.

This is important in itself. Outside government circles, after all, virtually all American thought about the Soviet Union stems from the fables of the past. The "liberalizers" must triumph in the end. Meanwhile, the Sejna testimony is so important because of the support it gives to the more

basic Djilas view of the of power within Soviet. It is very easy, and wrong, to pooh-pooh the tions of Marshal Grechko's ment as defense ministr all, if President Nixon has Melvin Laird, and had be to accept Gen. Curtis E. the Joint Chiefs of Staff, per the American "m dustrial complex" would imitating whirling dervish in Japan before Pearl I all the major nations for century and a half, have fessional military leaders prerogative of naming i boss.

Since Stalin's D

That is the situation i viet Union today. It i solutely astonishing. After all, from the death toward the military les Marshal Georgi K. Zhuk early years of Khrushc to supreme power—ba most important roles in voluted inner politics of i lin.

But it is one thing for factional military to have weight in the Soviet U evitable power struggles. It is quite another thir professional military to a near-unique prerogative the defense ministr them, without regard to of the Presidium.

If one is realistic, the of this prerogative mean professional military lea Soviet Union today enj together novel, very powe age—so long as they stic for of course they too s to the principle of "r rule." The new leverag means, at the very leas militarization of Sovk making.

In internal matters, a ord of the 224 party cong ly shows, the Soviet milit sionals have intensely co anti-"liberal" views. Br viet foreign and defen are clearly the main ar the new leverage is bei this reporter is departi how it is being felt in terranean and the Midd

—Letters—

Nasser's Leg

Mr. Joseph Kraft, in "Turning Off the Hes. Nov. 19), maintained t ceptions which offend ceptibilities. He hinted "hero-worshippers" and as a troublemaker, who meant "the absence of i ling personality who use nate the area."

We mourned Preside with sincere emotion a but we are not hero-w Mr. Hassanah Haykal long-standing "Boswell, this misconception in article in Al Ahram o He pointed out that Na the concept of hero-wr Hanoi once watched w Chinese film whose h heroic deeds were atb Mao Tse-tung's teachin commented: "In my op is one of the greates of our century, but I ca stand the concept of i national hero. This is a misconception but als podition to natural re cause, later, it makes caretakers of the living, flects no credit on ethi

Secondly, Mr. Kraft's that the area is "cooling result of the disappearan ser's evil effect is an out representation, which in nature of Nasser's me to treat his legacy with as a transitory phenom influence will continue for years to come in the of ideas" (The Observer As conceived by Nasser I dead, the recently p union, the three Arab s Syria as the next potent is a reminder of the r nature of Nasser's lega unifying force and a continuity in the Arab v Dr. Labib SAAD EL FIS Paris.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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BUSINESS

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FINANCE

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PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1970

Page 7

U.S. Economists See Stability Return

25 (Reuters).—The government's economic experts said the country's economy to 1971 and not next year by the government.

recommended that encourage a drop in interest rates and willingness to revaluation of the dollar should such an become necessary.

1 report, the committee company profits only 1 percent next with 1970. Recent guidelines presented Minister Karl Schiller of 3 to 4 percent and industry recast an advance

se expects continuation wage increases the middle of next year incomes rising percent. This government estimates percent.

growth seen

se other predictions rates in 1971 higher forecasts. It ex- of living index to against the govern- cent, gross national (7.5 to 8.5 per- cent investment 10 percent).

see even its growth rate of cents as too slow, possibility of a re- the possibility that the second half of ally start to decline is.

thus recommend- duction in the bank the danger of re- duced Bundesbank- ing interest rates- doh only encourages before taking up said.

term need

ie historically high now prevailing in- sary is tending to for the very short is indebtedness can d into long-term stance of industry

CHANGE COMPANY

International Corporation rankfurt, uttenplatz 26, art, Germany. (bert A. Frank.) me number; appli- contacted by phone nent the first week.

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Industrialists Of Europe Hit Trade Threat

Hand to U.S. Envoys
Joint Note of Warning

By Leslie Haynes

LONDON, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Industrialists from every West European trading country today warned the U.S. government that its protectionist trade policy, if pursued, could lead to demands for restrictive reprisals by European governments.

The warning was contained in a joint statement by the Industrial Employers' Federations of Austria, Britain, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the six European Community countries.

The declaration has been handed to U.S. ambassadors in the signa- tory countries with a request that it should be sent to President Nixon, Wilbur Mills, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and Russell Long, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

Serious Concern

After expressing its serious concern over the foreign trade legisla- tion now before Congress, the state- ment pointed out that the Euro- pean nations concerned last year imported U.S. goods worth \$10.09 billion and that American indus- trial investment in their countries produced dividends worth \$850 million.

On the other side of the balance sheet, European exports to the United States were worth \$9.49 bil- lion.

"If access to the U.S. market should be blocked for an in- creasingly wide range of our goods, balance-of-payments considera- tions, among others, will eventually force our governments to react to restrictive U.S. policies," the state- ment warned.

Some Inequities

It conceded that there were cer- tain aspects of trade policies on both sides of the Atlantic to which each trading partner could legiti- mately object, including the effects of import competition.

"But we do not think that these problems can be solved by unilat- eral action to curb imports, without proper regard for international obligations or in a climate of mutual recrimination," said the state- ment.

"The institutions for consulta- tion and the framework for con- ditionality to which we are all com- mitted exist. Let us use them and not undermine the work of 25 years of trade liberalization in which the United States has played such an outstanding part and in the benefits of which she has had her full and fair share," the statement concluded.

Japanese Vow All-Out Effort for Early Textile Pact

TOKYO, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato today pledged his govern- ment's all-out efforts towards an early solution of the deadlocked U.S.-Japan textile talks.

Addressing parliament on the second day of a special session, the prime minister said such a solution would be based on the principle of mutual benefits and concessions.

However, Foreign Minister Ki- chi Aichi said today Japan does not plan to offer any new prop- osals to solve the dispute. UPI reported. After a meeting with Mr. Sato and International Trade and Industry Minister Kiichi Miyas- awa, he told newsmen the govern- ment did not plan to send any new instructions to Nobuhiko Ushiba, who is conducting the negotia- tions.

"As seen in the U.S. attempt to restrict textile imports, a trend of protectionist trade has begun to appear in the United States," Mr. Sato said.

"If the trend is allowed to con- tinue, it will be a grave concern to us for U.S.-Japan relations and smooth development of world economy in future."

Early U.S. Data Show Wholesale Prices Drop

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—U.S. Commerce Department reported that its composite index of leading indicators—predicting to some extent which way the economy is headed—rose 0.8 percent in Oc- tober, reversing the downturn of the previous two months.

The composite report could mean that the slumping economy is about to turn up. Four of the eight in- dicators rose and four fell in Oc- tober.

White House Happy

The White House said it was encouraged by the wholesale price decline. Press Secretary Ron Ziegler noted that the index generally foreshadows what will happen to consumer prices.

However, other government of- ficials stressed that the improve- ment in wholesale prices should not necessarily be construed as an improvement in the underlying trend any more than yesterday's acceleration in the consumer price index should be interpreted as an underlying deterioration.

They said that the administration would not really have any firm idea of the underlying statistical trend of inflation until the effects of the General Motors strike work through the economy—by the end of the first quarter next year at the earliest, they said.

President Nixon plans to point an accusing finger at several labor unions on Monday, via the periodic "inflation alert" reports, which he believes have aggravated inflation by negotiating big wage increases.

An administration official who often participates in economic strategy sessions said Mr. Nixon was convinced that excessive wage increases in some industries had kept consumer prices soaring.

The wholesale report said prices of farm products dropped 0.9 percent, indicating the possibility of lower grocery prices, which had also shown a decline in October.

The report said prices of in- dustrial commodities showed no change this month, the first time there has been no increase in 17 months.

The wholesale index stood at 2.5 percent above a year ago, the smallest year-to-year rise in 15 months, the bureau said.

The report, subject to change when more details are available, said the decline brought the whole- sale price index down to 117.6.

Inflation's Durability Puzzles U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Although it has become a truism to say that too much should not be made of one month's figures, the combined September-October reports on U.S. consumer prices, together with some other recent evidence, make it increasingly clear that the current performance of the American economy is without historical precedent.

As prices and unemployment go on rising simultaneously, the situation raises grave questions for a capital tie-up with General Motors are progressing with a firm accord expected in the spring, when Japan will open up its car industry to foreign capital.

Isuzu said GM has asked for a stake of more than 20 percent in Isuzu's equity. The two companies have confirmed their broad agree- ment to a technical tie-up on safety and public hazard control, a joint venture for automatic trans- mission production, and for GM to help Isuzu export its vehicles.

In brief, the shock is this: Monetary and fiscal policies, applied in restrictive fashion for a full year starting early in 1969, achieved their purpose of significantly slowing demand, output, and employment—indeed the policies worked a little more severely than intended.

Despite many often-partisan howls (and poor early administration forecasts), by summer the rate of inflation was—or clearly seemed to be—slowing.

But the October figures on all three measures of inflation—consumer prices, wholesale prices, and the price index for the entire gross national product—show the situation has turned worse again.

Yesterday's report on consumer prices showed them rising in October by 0.5 percent, seasonally adjusted, the same as September and almost as bad as last winter's peak inflation rate.

The Historical Pattern

In the past, a decline in demand and output has eventually had decisive results on the price level, even though in some recessions prices kept climbing during the first months of the dip. By this time in the cycle, the impact on the price level was clear for all to see.

But the latest evidence is extremely perplexing—to Democratic economists as well as Republi- cans. There is an explanation of sorts. Essentially, that this is the longest, most sustained period of inflation that the nation has experienced and that this very fact creates new forces of its own, particularly on wages.



ON THE WAY—Lamont du Pont Copeland Jr. heads for the Wilmington courthouse where creditors wait.

Du Pont Heir Faces Court; Admits Faults in Accounting

By Michael C. Jensen

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 25 (NYT).—In a crowded federal courtroom, just three miles from the spot where his great-grandfather founded the Du Pont dynasty 166 years ago, Lamont du Pont Copeland Jr. yesterday faced his creditors and spent two and a half hours an- swering questions about his \$55 million in personal liabilities.

It was the first public appear- ance for 32-year-old "Motsey" Copeland since he was granted court protection five weeks ago under Chapter XI of the Bank- ruptcy Act in one of the largest per- sonal actions in history. Mr. Copeland, whose business empire has crumbled in the last few months, admitted a personal statement of his finances as of April 30, 1970, prepared by a Philadelphia cer- tified public accountant, was in- correct.

He said it overstated the net worth of Winthrop Lawrence Corp., a holding company he controlled

with Thomas A. Shaheen, a former associate.

The statement also failed to properly reflect contingent li- abilities he had incurred, Mr. Copeland said. He asserted that the statement was prepared at the request of Mr. Shaheen and the first knowledge he had of the inaccuracies was in mid-August. He said that, within a few days after he determined that it was inaccurate, he asked that it be withdrawn.

The Du Pont heir admitted, however, that he did not notify Winthrop Lawrence that the state- ment was inaccurate.

Creditors representing more than \$20 million of his listed liabilities filled the courtroom. They elected a five-man committee and a standby trustee to represent them.

Testimony Highlights

Mr. Copeland testified in detail about his affairs, getting tangled up only occasionally. Some of the highlights were that:

● In 1968, he received a fee of \$100,000 from Campus Centers, a Louisiana company, in connection with a loan of \$42 million he obtained and guaranteed.

● A \$6.5 million loan to Winthrop Lawrence from the Union Bank of Switzerland was used partly to retire notes held by his father, the chairman of E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and partly to pay off a \$3 million loan from Chemical Bank in New York.

● He borrowed \$200,000 from his wife in July, 1970, to forestall a threat by a Little Rock, Ark., bank to throw Winthrop Lawrence into involuntary bankruptcy.

Last Friday, Mr. Copeland charged four of his closest business associates with fraud and con- spiracy.

Stock Prices Up in More Active Trade

Creep-and-Crawl Rally
Marked by Caution

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange's creep-and-crawl rally, spurred mainly by the recent decline in interest rates, managed to inch forward today. But the rate of progress slowed perceptibly as in- vestors bunched themselves in blankets of caution.

The Dow Jones industrial average added 1.93 to finish at 774.71. It registered gains of more than 5 in each of the last three sessions.

The broader-based NYSE index rose 0.18 to 46.18.

Volume rose to 13.49 million shares from yesterday's 12.56 million shares.

It was a day of cross currents among the blue chips. Standard Oil (New Jersey), up 1 1/2 to 71 1/2 in a strong oil group, posted a high, while Bethlehem Steel, down 3/8 to 39 3/4, sank to a 1970 low.

Among dividend developments, Chemical New York Corp. climbed 1 1/2 to 57 1/2 after directors raised the quarterly payment. Bush Universal, on the other hand, fell 1 to 10 after directors omitted the dividend.

Crown Zellerbach dropped 2 1/8 to 23 3/4. The company's announce- ment of a reduced dividend came at the close of trading yesterday. Today, it ranked as the biggest loser on the active list.

Meanwhile, odd-lot statistics reveal that small investors have been selling heavily in recent ses- sions, as further evidence of cau- tion in the marketplace.

Federal National Mortgage As- sociation, up 1 1/4 to 69 1/2 after selling at a high of 60, continued as one of the Big Board's sturdiest performers. A direct beneficiary of lower interest rates, Fanny May has stood at the top of the active list every day this week and also was the most heavily-traded issue last week.

Natamex, up 2 1/2 to 43 7/8, was the best gainer on the active roster. Walt Disney Productions, up 2 1/8 to 142 1/4, also continued, as a glamour gainer.

General Motors, moving ahead 1 1/4 to 76, slowed its pace of recent gains.

Overall, the day's trading ended with 855 winners and 816 back- sliders, 39 highs and 26 lows.

Market Closing

All U.S. stock, commodity and financial markets, as well as banks, will be closed today, Nov. 26, for the Thanksgiving holiday.

Fuji Film Profits Rise

TOKYO, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Fuji Photo Film said today after- tax profit for the six months ended Oct. 31 rose 8 percent to 3.93 billion yen (\$11 million) from 3.6 billion yen in the previous six months on gross sales of 53.61 billion yen, up 15 percent from the year-ago 46.69 billion.

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Britain Appeals to EEC to Avoid Hasty Decision on U.K. Contribution

LONDON, Nov. 25 (AP).—The British government appealed to the Common Market tonight to avoid a hasty decision on Britain's amount stands between those paid contribution to the community's annual budget if it becomes a member.

Geoffrey Rippon, the minister in charge of negotiating this country's entry into the market, made the statement to the House of Commons.

Jean-Francois Deniau, a member of the Common Market's Executive Commission, suggested yesterday that Britain should contribute 21.5 percent of the annual budget.

Mr. Rippon told the House, "the question of the British contribution to the finances of the community is crucial to the present negotia- tion and I very much hope that the community will await the proposals we intend to put for- ward" before adopting any posi- tion themselves.

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Market Summary
Nov. 25, 1978
Most Actives—New

Fed/Net Mtg	281,500
Tenneco	254,800
UtahCons M	232,400
Dwyer Corp	209,100

10472	101	Dura	pl3.0	21
5514	41%	DunBrd	1.20s	
3912	21%	Duplan	.60t	
128	92%	duPont	5e	
6944	60%	duPont	p4.50	
541	48	duPont	p13.50	
25%	29%	Dura Lt	1.66	

NEW YORK, No
prices in primary ma-

103%	70 1/2	103 1/2	104	+	1/2	32%	22 1/2	G
49%	49%	49 1/2	49 1/2	+	1/2	37%	41	G
28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+	3/8	76 1/2	59 1/2	G
125 1/2	124	123 1/2	123 1/2	+	1/2	76 1/2	67 1/2	G
69 1/2	69 1/2	69	69	+	1/2	57	48 1/2	G
54	55	54	55	+	1/2	25 1/2	16 1/2	G
21%	21%	21 1/2	21 1/2	+	1/2	25 1/2	16 1/2	G

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27%	20	IndisPL 1.58	8	24%	24%
31%	16%	Indsti Net .90	4	17%	17%
5%	32	Inger Rend 2	36	38%	38%
7%	33	IngrRed p2.15	11	35	35
27%		Intimid SH 2	142	24%	25
6%	4%	lammot .35p	48	7%	7%

Continued on next pag

Mouldings	72,490
Rolls Royce	67,300
Syntex	48,490
Aligo Elect	44,990
Brascan Ltd	40,830
Asst Mng in	40,000
Home Oil A	39,600
Tenneco	32,500
HudBay CG	30,500
PrudBldg M	24,700
Approx total stock sales	
Stock sales year ago	
American Stock Index	

91%	+ 1/8	A'dam Rubb.	40.60	ImpCo
1/4	+ 1/16	Fokker	54.10	IOS M
+ 1-12		Heineken	215.20	Mar&S
93%	+ 1/8	M.V.A.	57.30	Metalbox
93%	- 1/8	Holland-Arm.	93.50	Nicheot
- 1		Hoogovens	72	Randa
- 3/8		L.O.S. Ltd.	91.20	Ranb&C
94%	- 1/4	F.P.I.	34.40	Rols&B
94%	+ 2	K.L.M.	147.40	Royall&L
- 1/4	+ 1/8	Philips new.	48.50	R.T.Z.
		Robeco	215	Shell
		Royal Dutch	175.20	Yunio
2,620,000		Unilever	145.30	Vickor
3,511,680		Ver. Machine	67	WorL&S

Wool	1416	World sugar No. 11: March
Wool	54.25	May '71 4.33-53, July '71 4
Wool	60/3	4.35 b, Oct. '71 4.35, March
Wool	60/3	Wool news: Dec. 34.9, March
Wool	71-	Oct. '71 35.2.
Wool	153/9	Wool tops: Closed. No s
Wool	118/6	Cocoa: Dec. 29.41, March
Wool	87/9	
Wool	219e	
Wool	46/6	
Wool	72/6	
Wool	65/7	
Wool	40/6	
Wool	177/4	
Wool	35/2	

		COTTON No. 2		
		Open	High	Low
Dec.	71 4.31-32.	25.45	25.60	25.40
Sept.	71 4.27 b.	25.40	25.62	25.40
71 68.0 b.		27.02	27.10	26.90
Oct.				
Dec.				
71 68.07, May				

z-bid.

Bonds Traded in E

Nov	2.86	2.86	2.
Jan			
SOYBEAN OIL			
Dec	12.53	12.88	1
Jan	12.40	12.50	1
Mar	11.70	12.09	1
May	11.80	11.70	1
Jul	11.5	11.75	1
Aug	11.36	11.55	1
Sep	11.35	11.40	
Oct	11.01	11.04	1
SOYBEAN MEAL			
Dec	81.90	82.25	8

	Buy
Nov. 34	227,425 4
Nov. 23	257,475 4
Nov. 20	317,593 4
Nov. 19	202,345 3
Nov. 18	211,300 3

*These totals are inclusive of sales figures.

New Highs and

NEW HIGH

Short	DeutBank.....	283	FF.P.
73	DresdBank.....	218	FBAL
77	Gels Bergw.....	89.30	IMPOL
78	Hoescht.....	156.30	INFINC
106	Hoesch.....	61.50	MAICH
117	Karstadt.....	329	MAICH
126	Kauthoff.....	219	MOBIL
128	KMD.....	133	ORNUL
	Lufthansa.....	57.50	PERHE
	Mannesmann.....	173.10	PECHIN
	Metallgesellschaft.....	440	PEUGE
	Rheinisch.....	85	RADIO
	RWE new.....	183	RHOLOC
	Siemens.....	138	RHPO

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50	85%	Jun	29.52	29.55	29.
50	51	Aug	29.20	29.22	28.
46	47.	Oct.	28.85	28.85	28.
30	31	Dec	—	—	—
94%	94%	Feb	—	—	—
92	100	Sales: Dec 50%; Feb 4:			
89	98	June 23%; Aug 9%; Oct :			
87	88%	Feb 72. 0.			
11	116	LIVE HOGS			
75	76	Dec	16.75	16.75	16:
75%	76%	Feb	17.20	17.20	17:
76	97	Apr	18.20	18.20	18:
88%	89%	Jun	20.95	20.97	20:
73%	74%				

Bern Steel	Hudson Bay
Cln Milocrn	Int Ind pt
Cont Can	KeystCon In
Cont Steel	LykeYng b
Copwd Steel	McCro pt 8
Cumr Drug	MEI Corp

Press	Decca Rec....	53/-	Proche
Warney	Disilliers....	24/10/-	Haff Ro
Waur 2sf	Unilos.....	29/1/-	Neat 4
5 Steci	Elmus Ind....	32/10/-	Sondus
innbgo In	Free St Ged...	123/11/-	S16 B.S
	GEC	22/-	Sulzer
			U.B.Su

1,313	Kawdoohi 3-47	102%	77%
142,730	Marriott 94-75	102%	103
2,785	Mass Ferry 4-82	100%	107%
3,730	Mexico 7-82	87%	85
2,765	Miles 4-4-75	100%	103%
360	Mississippi 7-73	98%	90%
3,430	Mobile Int 7-46	48%	84%

Jan 5-84	73	94	
Jan 6-84	61	32	
Jan 7-84	38	89	
Jan 8-84	97%	98%	
Jan 9-84	63	54	
Jan 10-84	69	70	
Jan 11-84	65	94	

Bondtrac
 (Back Dec. 7)
 (Moe)
 Yesterday, 93.9
 Previous, 95.0

Index Aug 30.29 30.32 30.34
Sales: Feb 2.607; March 6
July 297; Aug 61.
Open Interest: Feb 6.746;
May 2.872; July 3.305; Aug 51
b-Bid; a-Offered; n-No


American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

(Continued on next page)



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American Stock Exchange Trading

Nov. 25, 1970					Nov. 24, 1970				
Stk.	High	Low	Open	Close	Stk.	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	125 1/4	124 3/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	IBM	125 1/4	124 3/4	125 1/4	125 1/4
GE	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	28 1/2	GE	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	28 1/2
AT&T	42 1/2	42 1/4	42 1/2	42 1/2	AT&T	42 1/2	42 1/4	42 1/2	42 1/2
Westinghouse	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/2	Westinghouse	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/2
General Electric	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	28 1/2	General Electric	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	28 1/2
IBM	125 1/4	124 3/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	IBM	125 1/4	124 3/4	125 1/4	125 1/4
GE	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	28 1/2	GE	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	28 1/2
AT&T	42 1/2	42 1/4	42 1/2	42 1/2	AT&T	42 1/2	42 1/4	42 1/2	42 1/2
Westinghouse	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/2	Westinghouse	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/2
General Electric	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	28 1/2	General Electric	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	28 1/2

Toronto Stock

Closing prices on Nov. 25, 1970

Stk.	High	Low	Open	Close
1000 Common	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Preferred	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Common	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Preferred	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Common	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Preferred	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2

Dollar

Stk.	High	Low	Open	Close
1000 Common	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Preferred	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Common	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Preferred	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Common	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Preferred	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2

Foreign Stock Indexes

Nov. 25, 1970

Index	High	Low	Open	Close
1000 Common	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Preferred	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Common	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Preferred	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Common	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Preferred	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Nov. 25, 1970

Fund	High	Low	Open	Close
1000 Common	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Preferred	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Common	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Preferred	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Common	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Preferred	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Nov. 25, 1970

Fund	High	Low	Open	Close
1000 Common	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Preferred	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Common	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Preferred	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Common	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Preferred	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2

NEW YORK (AP)

The following quotations are supplied by the New York Stock Exchange

Stk.	High	Low	Open	Close
1000 Common	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Preferred	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Common	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Preferred	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Common	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Preferred	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2

Montreal Stocks

Closing prices on Nov. 25, 1970

Stk.	High	Low	Open	Close
1000 Common	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Preferred	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Common	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Preferred	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Common	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Preferred	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2

INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

Stk.	High	Low	Open	Close
1000 Common	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Preferred	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Common	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Preferred	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Common	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
1000 Preferred	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2

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NOV. 30 - DEC. 2

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He is seeking contacts to engage in the import of fabrics from Turkey and looks forward to meeting persons or firms experienced in this activity.

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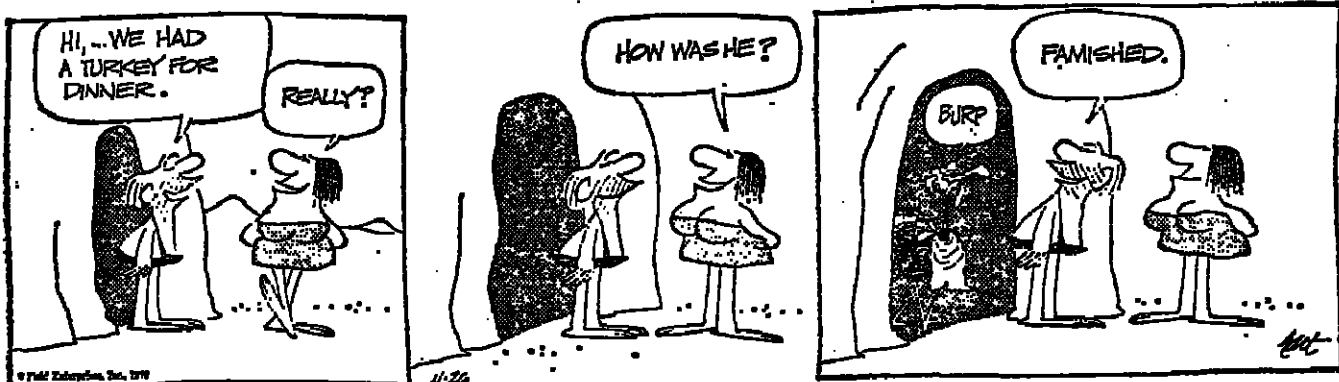
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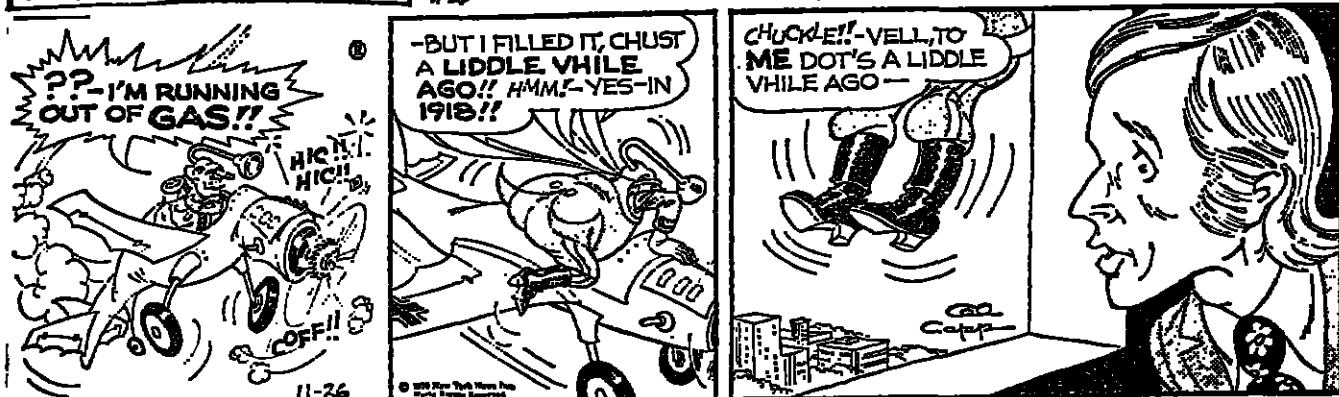
PEANUTS



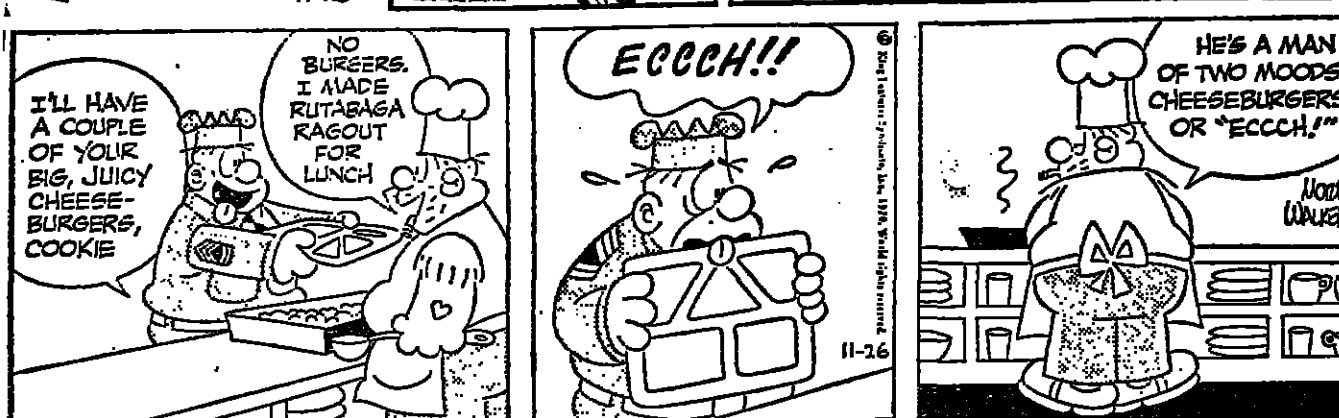
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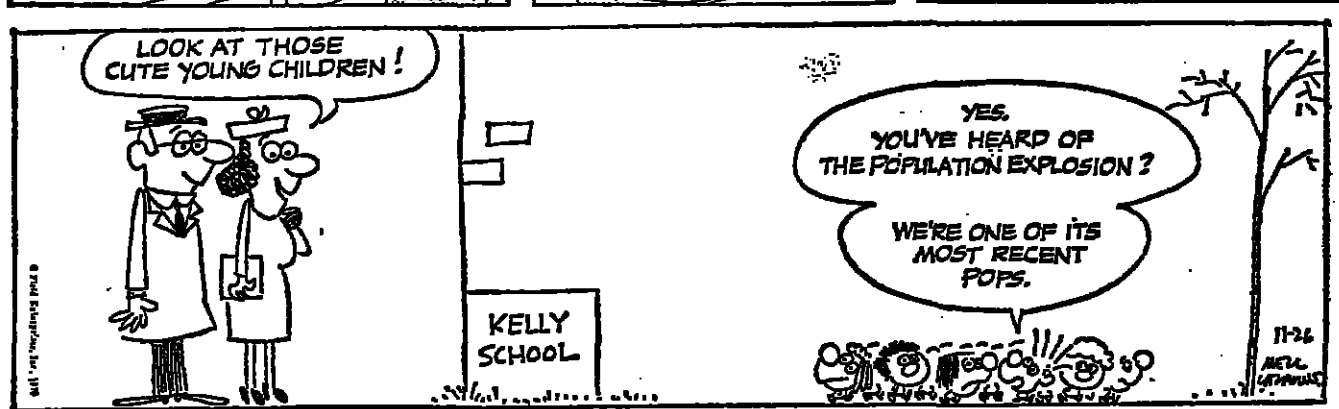
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BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



FOGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The current feeling that injustice is widespread in our society finds an occasional echo at the bridge table, and the diagrammed deal is an example.

After South had opened in fourth position with one heart, the bidding proceeded with considerable optimism. North was entitled to jump to three hearts since he had passed already, but South was venturesome when he made a cue-bid of four clubs.

North's cue-bid of four diamonds suggested the ace, and was therefore slightly eccentric. So was East's double. He was suggesting a diamond lead, but was more concerned to discourage North-South from bidding a slam than from East's angle seemed likely to succeed.

However, North-South paid no attention. South should have been content to bid four hearts over the double, knowing that his partner would continue if he held ideal cards for slam—the two missing aces and the heart king. The jump to five hearts was based on the assumption that North held the diamond ace, and commanded that player to bid the slam if he held some control of the spade suit.

North obeyed instructions, but he might have passed if he had considered that he had already misled South slightly by bidding four diamonds, and that a diamond lead was obviously coming.

West led the diamond ace and South had no trouble. With any continuation, he was able to draw trumps, discard a spade loser on the diamond king, and finesse in clubs to make the slam.

"That was a terrible slam," said West accusingly. "It's probably cost us the championship."

he added, rightly as it turned out.

East had been doing some quick arithmetic. "He needed the diamond ace, right, the club queen, right, the clubs three-two and the trumps not worse than three-one. That's about 15 percent, not counting the fact that my double suggested I had the diamond ace. There's no justice in this game. I think I'll take up chess instead."

NORTH
A953
K978
K2
742
WEST (D)
QJ82
84
A10874
108
EAST
K104
J5
QJ983
Q98
SOUTH
76
AQ1032
8
AKJ53

Both sides were vulnerable
West North East South
Pass Pass Pass 1
Pass 3 Pass 4
Pass 4 Dbl 5
Pass 6 Pass Pass

West led the diamond ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle
CAPO HATCHER JACK
HOAX OTTAWA ALAL
ANTI NAWAR VAIAT
PERDIEN AMPERE
BOITLY TRILL
FANTIZ BAR VAIASHO
OKTIE ROS WINTER
NEZ LECTERN ALAL
ANEMO STAY SULO
LEDOFF ELECTRON
STIERE BROV
FRAYED GROWERS
DITTO TULLE ALLOE
DITTO TULLE ALLOE
YOTS FETED CISTA

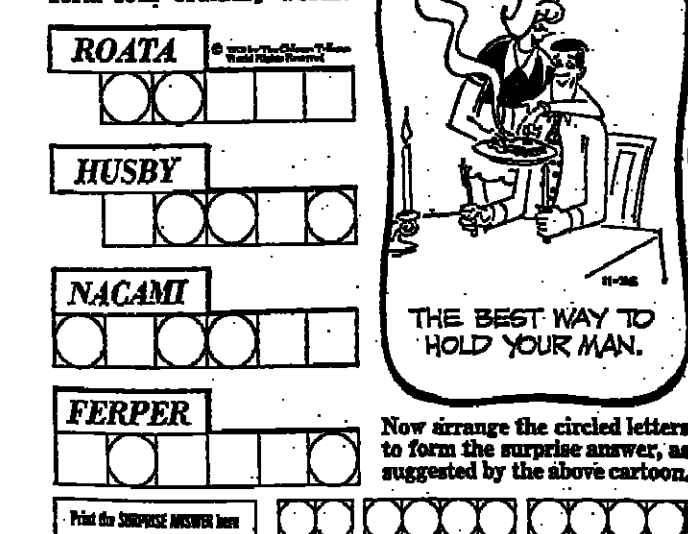
DENNIS THE MENACE



WHAT DO YA WISH?

JUMBLE--that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumble: RAINY PIPER BEHAVE UNHOOK
Answers: What the rich wig-maker's son was--THE HAIR HAIR

BOOKS

DON'T YOU KNOW THERE'S A WAR
The American Home Front, 1941-1945

By Richard R. Lingeman. Putnam. 400 pp. \$.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE American Home Front during World War II. Oh, yes: a Proustian of memories comes flooding back to anyone who was alive, a civilian, and old enough to be aware at the time. Generation stamps (A, B, C and D), the Stage Door Canteen ("I left [my heart] with a girl called Ellen"), battle maps with pins stuck in them, "Guadalcanal Diary," the shortage of bubble gum, George (Snuffy) Starnwells and Vernice Lake; Kellogg's Pep, model airplanes, V-Mail, and the lindy hop. Eleanor, Fala. Oh, yes. But how would one go about writing a whole book on the subject? Difficult to do. It would have to be relaxed without being totally campy, serious enough to convey the gravity of the time without disguising the fact that for many people it was a good time. It would not try to prove anything; yet ideally it would leave the reader with a perspective he hadn't had before reading it. In short, such a book would have to be very good, or it would fall on its face.

Richard R. Lingeman, a veteran of the Home Front and now a staff member of the Sunday Times Book Review, has written a very good book. He begins on Saturday, Dec. 6, 1941 (everyone recalls the next day, but who remembers Saturdays), and ends on Aug. 14, 1945, the day that President Harry S. Truman announced the end of the war with Japan. In between, Lingeman ranges over almost everything one can think of, from the Detroit race riots of 1943 to the organization of the Steagles (the merged Pittsburgh-Philadelphia professional football team). And he does so with such an easily flowing narrative, such a becoming combination of wit and precision, that one quickly forgets that he is writing a book without hero, villain, ax to grind, climax or denouement. "Don't You Know There's a War On?" is a triumph of style over amorphousness.

It tells us what we may not have known: for instance that the Japanese did attack the United States from the air, with paper balloons containing time-bombs. (A few people were killed by them, but the news was censored so that the Japanese would not know if the attack was successful.) Or that a 17-year-old "Allotment Annie" named Elvira Taylor, operating in Norfolk, Va., succeeded in collecting six sailor husbands, or \$800 worth of monthly allotments, before she was caught.

We are reminded of all the trivia that gave the period its atmosphere: the movies, the songs, the advertising slogans, the fads, the follies, and the origins of phrases like "San Quentin Quail" and "In Like Flynn."

We are amused to recall the "smear" in a "hepat" aroused when Eleanor Roosevelt ap-

pointed as head of the Civilian Control Administration. May whose claim to far invention of the (a dance, natch), once fresh indignity mass internment of Japanese population member black-out Margarine that you off to Yokohama?"

Onto his vast oes ly observed detail, man has set down o more substantial: How American fu verted to wartime How wartime Was fluenced Hollywood tioning worked and and how the Bl ("Mr. Black") pros the war boomtowns depression withstoo cation of sudden pr

Though Mr. Linge no conclusions, l leaves his colorful dry in the sun one but conclude that living in the shadow he depicts: the cr business discovered. When ment of imports from the Far East end of pleasures II day drive. When covered the discrep America's public fa vate face. When ed that they cou man's job" even if paid less to do it. Pentagon was buli people wondered w world the war wou do with suc mous building the pe president explaine would be used to s ment records and q supplies, which sen ty everybody," w man.)

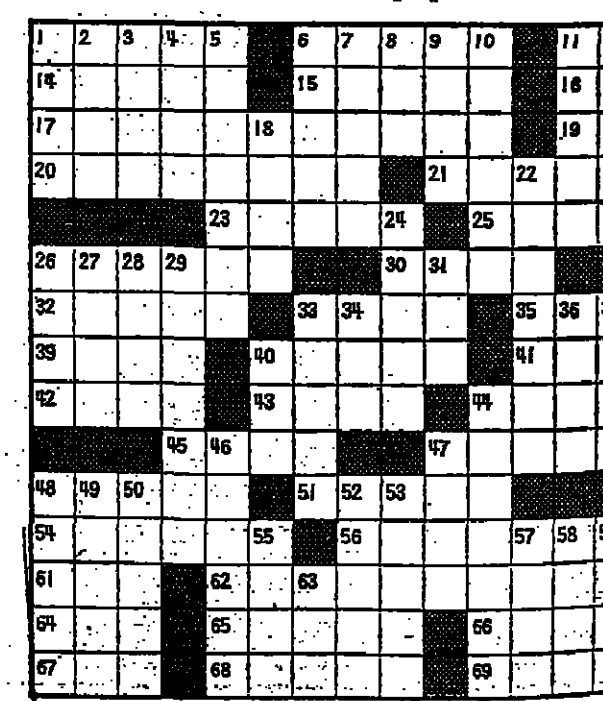
How did Mr. Li it? Judging from h selected bibliography ed the periodicals papers of the perio ped his way into books (although, c unlike Studs Terk rate, he seems to h most no live intervi set down his mater apparent plan in: For his narrative fi ably and spontane seems figures to t planations of some the lyrics of some gotten song. One learning, understand bering. A nearly mood creeps over or that's how it was, Front.

Mr. Lehmann-Hau reviewer for The Times.

CROSSWORD

By H.

ACROSS		DOWN	
1 Place for an oda	48 Korean city	22 Certain	24 Sales
6 Kind of acid	51 Clay	26 Title of	27 Lily
11 Weather abbr.	56 Certain certifiers	28 Horse	29 What
14 City in Spain	61 Conjunction	31 Delicate	33 Fortunate
15 Like a	62 Seasonal event	34 Map a	36 Make
16 Adjective suffix	64 Prefix for gothic	37 Solar	38 Olympic
17 Gets down to business	65 Wading birds	40 Recorded	44 Card game
19 Western state: Abbr.	66 Hebrew teacher	46 South:	48 René of
20 Polishes up	67 Go wrong	49 First-rate	50 Which
21 Open gallery	68 Waves: Fr.	52 Joint	53 Soil de
22 French thoughts	69 Make _____ at	55 Malaysia's	57 Musical
23 Kind of turkey		58 Hebrides	59 Eternity
24 Parking place of a sort		60 Deposits	63 Free of
25 Commoner			
26 On hand	1 Tricorne		
27 Music group	2 Of grandparents		
28 Crow	3 Peeve,		
29 Way	4 family		
30 Rubber source	5 Summer		
31 Apollo's mother	6 Kind of tape		
32 Thanksgiving	7 to harmony		
33 Russian city	7 Dit-dah man		
34 Yielded	8 Printer's need		
35 Magnifico	9 Holiday season		
36 Leslie and others	10 Days _____		
	11 New York		
	county		
	12 Former slugger		
	13 Fold		
	18 African people		



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